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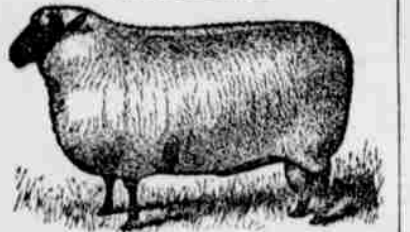
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## AYER LUMBER CO.

FLAGSTAFF ARIZONA.

The Fraud of 1876.  
Will you please re-publish, for the benefit of a Republican club, the exact facts concerning the election of 1876? Tilden had 184 undisputed electoral votes. Hayes had 168 undisputed votes. The votes of three States—Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina—were disputed. These States cast 19 votes, and Tilden only lacked one vote of a majority of all the votes. All had to be given to Hayes to give him a majority of one vote. On the face of the returns the Tilden electors had carried Louisiana by 5,000 majority, Florida by 976 majority and South Carolina by 884 majority. In Louisiana all the election officers were Republicans appointed by Kellogg, and by an error, two of the electors on the Hayes ticket were not voted for in some parishes, so that the highest Tilden elector had a majority of 8,000 over the lowest Hayes elector. The Returning Board, composed solely of Republicans, in defiance of the statute, threw out sufficient Democratic parishes and precincts to elect the Hayes electors. This they did without warrant or color of law or justice. They credited Republican candidates who were not voted for with the full vote they might have received if they had been voted for; they transferred the votes for candidates, changing the Democratic totals to the Republican side; they forged returns and affidavits, and "generally they were guilty of every arbitrary, unjust and outrageous act practicable." To crown the infamy, the electoral certificate to Washington having been found by the Republican managers to be irregular and not according to the Constitution, a new certificate was made out, dated back, and the signatures of the electors forged. This forged certificate the Electoral Commission accepted and gave to Hayes, who rewarded with office, as soon as he became President, every person connected with the fraud except Casanova, including the forgers of the certificate. In Florida the same thing was repeated. The Board of Canvassers threw out the votes of the Democratic precincts upon the flimsiest pretenses. For instance, these: For Manatee county, which cast 262 for Tilden and 26 for Hayes, the Republican Governor refused to appoint a clerk; and for this reason the board threw out its return. There was no claim of fraud. In Jasper, casting 320 for Tilden and 189 for Hayes, the two Republican inspectors, who counted the vote and made the return, went away from the polls at brief intervals, and the precinct was thrown out for that reason and at that suggestion. There was no chance for fraud, for the Republicans controlled the polls and could make none. From Baker county there were two returns, one legal and full, the other illegal and partial, containing only Republican polls. After throwing out all the polls possible, the first return gave the State to the Democrats and the other to the Republicans. When canvassing the vote for Governor the members of the Board took the first return; when canvassing for President they took the second. The Supreme Court of the State declared their action illegal; the first return for Baker legal, and the second fraud, and also declared the Tilden electors chosen. The legislature declared the same. General Francis C. Barlow, the Republican "watcher," sent to Florida by the President, declared the Tilden electors were chosen and protested against the frauds of the Republican managers. The Electoral Commission, however, gave the votes of Florida to Hayes. Every person connected with the fraud in Florida was rewarded with an office by President Hayes, and the total salaries of the offices used to reward the Returning Board members of Louisiana and Florida amounted for the four years of his term to \$960,080.—New York World.

Therefore the election of the 14th can not be taken as an indication on this phase of the campaign. On this subject the New York Times, the leading Independent Republican journal of the United States, said, a fortnight since:  
"The Republicans of Ohio ought not to sacrifice their candidates for State offices to be voted for October 14th merely because an unworthy man has been nominated for President, and must be beaten on November 4th. Mr. James S. Robinson, whose name heads the Republican State ticket, is in no wise affected by the scandals which disgrace Mr. Blaine. Ohio Republicans should remember that Mr. Robinson did not write the 'My Dear Fisher' letters, and that his fitness to be Secretary of State is in no wise diminished by the fact that the Republican convention at Chicago made a very bad nomination."

"It would certainly be a most un- intelligent proceeding to visit upon the heads of the unoffending Mr. Robinson and his associates on the State ticket the wrath provoked by the nomination of James G. Blaine. Let our Independent Republican friends in Ohio give themselves no uneasiness about the effect of an October victory in their State upon the election of the following month. Mr. Blaine is beaten already, and no majority that Ohio can give her Republican State ticket in October will avert or lessen the disaster with which the honest voters of this country are preparing to overwhelm him. Besides, the rebuke administered to this dishonest and untruthful man will be all the more emphatic and stinging if, after a Republican victory on State issues, Ohio goes against him in November."

"There is no reason to doubt this advice of this old and strong Republican journal was followed by hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Republicans in Ohio."

Why Republicans Protect the Ballot.  
The Cincinnati Enquirer, a journal not likely to put the Republican party in a worse light than open and notorious facts compel it to, gives the following account of the manner in which Federal power was used and abused in that city on Tuesday the 14th inst:

"Thousands of imported negroes openly paraded the streets, decorated with deputy United States badges and carrying in their hands bull-dog revolvers furnished by the United States government authorities. The sum of colored society in Kentucky had been selected to maintain order (?) at the polls. The secret of Lot Wright's refusal to make public the names of his deputies was thus revealed. The United States, which provides that all deputy marshals shall be legal voters in the district they serve, has been violated at least one thousand times, for fully that number of deputies who did the dirty work yesterday came from Kentucky. Most of them are well known thieves, counterfeiter, cut-throats and rascals of all description. This is the class of men who were selected by the Republican party to preserve the purity of the ballot box. It was really humiliating to honest men to be compelled to crowd through a dirty, smelly crowd of ignorant negroes, who invariably kept their clubs and revolvers exposed, in order to exercise their rights of franchise. It is safe to say that not one fourth of the deputy marshals are able to read and write. They numbered about three thousand, two-thirds of whom were negroes, remarkable only for their utter depravity. Very few of them belonged to Cincinnati, yet all voted and were not content with casting but a single ballot. In this way some four thousand illegal Republican tickets were deposited. The Republican white repeaters probably polled two thousand more, thus making a total showing for Davenport's able scoundrels of six thousand illegal votes."

This was the action of the party which makes such loud professions of virtue respecting a free and fair ballot. The spectacle of two thousand negroes parading the street as protectors of the ballot box in a city whose population is white is something for the people of this country to contemplate with thoughtful. The very face of the facts shows the purpose of the Republican leaders and officials. In the extinction of fair men of all parties the appointment of such a number of negro marshals in a city

north of the Ohio river can have but one meaning. It meant intimidation and fraud. It would be an offense to the American people and a libel upon the citizens of any city in the Union where it might occur to admit that the appointment of an army of ignorant negroes is necessary to preserve the ballot box from abuse on the occasion of an election. Nothing quite so disgraceful as this outrage in Cincinnati has ever occurred before in this country in a time of profound peace.

Deputy Marshals in Ohio.  
The transportation to Ohio of the odious U. S. marshal system of influencing elections which the Republican party employed for so many years in the South, marks the desperate extremity to which that party has been reduced in its once reliable strongholds. When the Ohio Republicans, ten years ago, applauded the intermeddling of these special marshals in the politics of the Southern States, they little dreamed that a time would come when their elections would be superintended by the same despicable agencies—when a small army of negroes and mercenary white men, hired at so much a day, and armed with clubs and bull-dog revolvers, would represent the authority of the United States in their chief city, and see that their election was honestly and fairly conducted. No doubt the zealots of the party are delighted with the result of an experiment which has assisted to save Ohio in a close contest to Republicanism. But the spectacle can not but make a disagreeable impression upon the minds of the reflecting Republicans. The intervention of deputy marshals in the Cincinnati election has been attended with disorder and bloodshed. They have provoked the very disturbances they pretended to prevent. Elections in Cincinnati have heretofore been quiet and orderly. The deputy marshals have made them disorderly and bloody.

The infamous system was devised exclusively for the Southern States, and the pretended warrant for it was that fair elections in those States could not be held under the State officials. The same imputation is now cast upon the people of Ohio. It is pretended that the laws and executive officers of their State are no longer competent to secure fair elections, and the voting polls in Cincinnati must be placed under the protection of armed negroes to insure an observance of the law.

The fact is a subject for the people of Ohio to think about.

Ohio for Cleveland.  
The fact which the attenuated Republican victory makes most conspicuous and significant is that Ohio may go for Cleveland in November. Even the Republicans must nervously admit to themselves that they may not be able to do Tuesday's work over again. It has exhausted them. They have nothing in reserve. They had the advantage of a first-rate popular ticket; they had the advantage of personal visits and speeches from their candidates for President and Vice President; and these were supplemented by an army of special U. S. marshals, stationed where they could do most good, and a force of imported negro voters as large, probably, as the actual majority for their ticket. And yet, they carry the State only by the skin of their teeth. Their majority is probably measured by the number of illegal negro voters they imported from the neighboring States. In short, they are virtually beaten—and they must tremble when they reflect that the State, which they have carried by such desperate efforts in October, may slip out of their hands in November.

The election of the 14th inst. makes Ohio a contestable State, with the chances emphatically in favor of the Democrats. The aggregate vote is 785,000, and a change of one-half of one per cent, or of one in every 200 votes, will do the business. There are many causes that will contribute to it—the loss of the effect of Mr. Blaine's personal presence; the substitution of nation for State issues; the absence of their official allies, the deputy marshals; and most important of all, the loss of several thousand illegal negro voters. Add to this the increased vigor and spirit with which the Democrats will now contest the State, and we have first-rate grounds for hoping that Ohio's twenty-three electoral votes will be given for Cleveland.

About two per cent. of the people in Ohio are negroes. Yet thousands of negro deputy United States marshals were appointed to superintend and control the election on Tuesday the 14th. Why were negroes so much in preference to white men to act as United States marshals in a State where they comprise really so small a portion of the population. Does such action indicate a purpose to have a fair election?

In a total vote of 72,070 in Hamilton county, O., on Tuesday, the Greenbackers polled 99 and the Prohibitionists 70. This is a beggarly showing.

The Democrats carried the white vote of Ohio by fully 10,000 majority. Negroes imported and native, voted the party of "all the intelligence" from a Waterloo on Tuesday week.

The Republicans raised a great hullabaloo about the terrific things they were going to do in their State of Ohio and now are congratulating themselves that they did not lose it bodily.

The Chicago Tribune predicted a big drop in the grain market in case Ohio was carried by the Democrats. Ohio went Republican and the prices of corn and wheat fell as if struck with a club.

The Democrats elect twelve congressmen from Ohio and the Republicans elect nine. This does not look like a very bad defeat to a man of straight vision. Outside of Cincinnati the Democrats lost one and gained one.

The Democratic meeting in Brooklyn was simply immense—grand. Nothing but confidence was expressed in the result in November. Not the slightest doubt is entertained about the Empire State.

There are 20,000 negro voters in Ohio. They rallied to the trembling Republican banner in that section on the 14th and kept the Democrats from ending the campaign there and then. The blacks barely saved the Blainists from total defeat.

The Republicans have exhausted themselves to prevent being utterly overwhelmed in Ohio, and by the skin of their teeth gained foothold enough to keep up a show until November. Careful calculations among them seem to see their doom.

It is plain that the naivetes of the Hocking valley were not deceived by the demagogism with which they were misled by the Blainettes. They voted the Democratic ticket as men out of work and in distress under Republican policy are likely to vote.

New York is content with the result in Ohio. The Democrats respond with one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign, and one of the most significant omissions to Gov. Cleveland ever tendered any man in this country. They regard the Ohio election as the harbinger of success.

The Associated Press now claims 10,792 majority for the Republicans in Ohio, but says the figures are subject to revision. This means that the true figures are less than that. The present claim, it will be observed, is less than half that which was made. It is by no means certain that the final count will bring the majority up to 10,000. The Ohio victory is sort of dissolving view.

The Republicans have tunneled their chieftain into Michigan. That is a little significant. It means that Michigan is a little shaky on its Republican foundations, and that extraordinary influences are needed to secure it. Michigan has heretofore been a reliable State, but two years ago its people chose a Democratic Governor, and the Republicans apprehensive that they will now cast their vote for a Democratic President.

That was a magnificent meeting held at the court house in this city last night. It was beyond all comparison the most imposing political outpouring St. Louis has seen in its campaign. It was a fitting response to the gallant and glorious fight made by the Democrats of Ohio against the world, the flesh and the Federal marshals. The West answers the East with growing confidence and unbated enthusiasm.—St. Louis Republican.